MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1837.

Common Schools.

At this season of the year, you will find throughout New-England, those little institutions which are so frequently erected, here and there, called school-houses, all filled with smiling happy children, learning the first rudiments of an education which they are hereafter to put into daily practice in their communication and intercourse with each other. Humble as these establishments appear, they are of immense and almost incalculable importance to the welfare of the community at large. In them is laid deep and strong foundations of the future intelligence and character of our country. In them the "twig is bent" into that shape which shall be exhibited in the future tree, either for usefulness or otherwise.

To these humble and unostentatious institntions must be attributed that superiority of enterprise, activity, and information, which characterizes the citizens of New-England, and though they act silently and quietly, yet they are not the less powerful, and therefore require the strictest superintendence, and the utmost care in their guidance.

As the time allotted for the continuance of schools in each district is not of great length, it behooves the parent and guardian to carefully assist the pupil in constant and punctual attendance.

This is of more consequence than many imagine. Parents are not generally aware how much the loss of a day or two retards the progress of the scholar. If he is in a class, he must either pass over a portion of the author studied, in order to keep on with his class, and thereby lose a link or two in the chain of study, or lag behind; either of which is a damage to the student as well as perplexing to the instructor. Hence it is highly incumbent for parents to interest themselves in the affairs of the school, so far as to know the state of it—how it progresses—and in short, what is its condition, and the chances and prospects of success. It is incumbent on them to do this, not only in an economical point of view—viz., the getting the worth of the money expended, which is necessary, but of minor importance—but more especially on the score of saving time, which once passed, can never be recalled; but also on account of ascertaining that true and correct principles should be inculcated, and incontrovertible facts taught.—They should occasionally visit the school for the purpose, not of sowing dissention and discord, as "the manner of some is," but of encouraging and stimulating the pupil to increased exertion in his studies; and of sustaining and supporting the instructor in his arduous and laborious task. There is no instructor who does not need the countenance and aid of parents. His duties are severe, his responsibility great, and his anxiety oftentimes intense. Few, perhaps, who have never followed the business of instruction, can realize the perplexities of the task, and the care which weighs upon a master. If they did, they would never be found opposed to him in his operations, and striving to create more trouble by alienating the respect of his scholars from him; unnecessary troubles, to the lasting damage of the children committed to his care. Parents should be cautious how they listen to the complaints of their children. Not that they should turn a deaf ear, but that they should not be in haste to condemn, and never decide until every fact has been ascertained and every circumstance well weighed. As you value the future happiness of your children, look well to your schools—look well to your children—and look well to yourselves.

Oats as Food.

Our correspondent W. in his answer to his 1st query, seems to consider oats not very good food for hogs, because they contain so much hull or vegetable fibre in the integument. It is true they are not so valuable for hogs as Indian corn or peas, but that they are of so little value as he thinks them to be, we cannot admit. If we were to choose, and we have had trial of it in years gone by, we should prefer a mixture of oats with Indian corn or a mixture of oats with peas, to nothing but peas. Our reasons are as follows; 1st. The integument or hull is valuable as a coarse material to fill out the stomach, and thereby excite its proper and healthy action by what is called the "stimulus of distention." 2d. The mucillageous nature of the kernel is very useful in neutralizing the heating or stimulating nature of the corn and furnishing an easily digestible material which in conjunction with the corn or peas renders them more healthy, and a more agreeable diet for any animal which eats grain.

Barrelling Beef.

We like the suggestions of our correspondent X. Y., who thinks it would be well for some one to commence barrelling beef in this County.

We have no doubt that if some one or more, with sufficient capital, should commence the business in this town, or Augusta, and pursue it in a judicious manner, they would not only find it a profitable business, but would also confer a favor on the farmers of Maine.

They certainly could have their selection of the beef which now goes to Brighton, and if there is any choice, and there certainly is, they could have the benefit of it.

It would be a convenience to the breeder, to have a market at his door, as it were, not only because he could the more readily dispose of his beef, but could avail himself of that market at times which would suit his convenience more immediately.—Will some of our capitalists think of it?

LARGE APPLES.—We saw some large apples in the market the other day and had the curiosity to examine some of them—they averaged 11 inches circumference and 1-2 lb. apiece.

CORRECTION.—We have been informed that the statement which we made last week, respecting Mr. Whiting's wheat is not correct in all its parts. We did not have it from Mr. Whiting himself, and there is probably some misunderstanding about it We hope Mr. Whiting will give us the facts, as we have no desire to publish any thing else.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAYING WALL.—Our friend ADAM MOTT informs us that he has found it quite an improvement where you build stone wall in low or wet land to place a piece of cedar or hemlock across the wall every two or three feet, say two feet from the bottom.

County Tax—Query.

FRIEND HOLMES:—You are frequently telling us of some good plan for increasing our crops, or for turning to account something which has been considered worthless; but while I am calculating how much I can gain by following your advice, in comes the Tax-gatherer, and I find all my gains swallowed up by increasing taxes. I complain, but the Collector tells me it is all owing to the increased County tax. Now can you tell me if the County tax every year is to be made heavier and heavier, and why this is the case, and whether there is not any remedy? If you can, you will assist many who are striving to help themselves.

TAX-PAYER.

NOTE.—It is a fact that the County taxes have progressively increased from year to year. The why we know not. It was undoubtedly necessary, or it would not have been done. ED.

Application of Lime——Queries.

MR. HOLMES:—You will confer a favor on many of your subscribers, by publishing in the Farmer, the best methods of applying Lime to land to be sown with wheat. Should it be slacked, or otherwise, when applied? Should it be put on when the wheat is sowed, or after it is up? How much would it be profitable to use to the acre, when lime is one dollar per cask? Is it like ashes, most suitable on dry land? ENQUIRER.

Apple Pomace as a Manure.

MR. HOLMES:—I noticed in No. 44 of the current vol. of the Farmer, a piece dated at Vassalboro'—subscribed "B."—reccommending cider pomace, or apple pomace, as *a valuable manure.*—So far I agree with him.—But as to the process of making manure from it, he will allow me to suggest a vast improvement. It is a fact that if placed in the barn, and not in the road, and fed out to cattle in suitable quantities at a time, that it is an excellent, nourishing, valuable food for them.—Thus fed, the manure is of course made, and mixed according to his liking. If considerable quantities of pomace are deposited together in the barn, it will be prudent to feed it out soon, or spread it thin, as there is danger of its fermenting and thereby being injured, unless it freezes—in which case it may be kept for a long time, and cut up for sheep, &c. at pleasure. A farmer near me, says he has found it a healthy and happy change for his large flock of sheep through the winter. C.

Winthrop, Dec. 11, 1837.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society held in Winthrop, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th of October, 1837.

REPORT ON PLOUGHING MATCH.

There were fourteen entries—but seven teams came to the trial. Seven-eighths of an acre was marked out into seven equal parts, and the ploughs set to five inches. The lots were numbered, and each ploughman drew his number. The teamsters were assembled, and some directions given as to the manner the work was to be performed; two prominent points were made known; 1. *The turning of the sod;* 2. *The training of the teams.*—A request was made that the teams should not be *hurried*—if they were, it would be taken into the account.

At the signal of the Marshall, the teams moved forward.—No. 1, was ploughed in 28 minutes; No. 2, 30; No. 3, 25; No. 4, 23; No 5, 32; No. 6, 29; No. 7, 26. Your committee think Capt. John Fairbanks, of Winthrop, (No. 4,) entitled to the Society's first premium. Walter Hains, of Winthrop, (No. 2.) the second premium. Nathan Foster, of Winthrop, (No. 5,) the third.

Notwithstanding the rain, there were a great number of persons on the ground to witness the contest in this trial of skill and power; and at no former exhibition has this department been so extensive,—and it is believed those present were never better satisfied. All which is respectfully submitted. C. FAIRBANKS, Per Order.

REPORT ON HORSES.

The exhibition in this department of the Show was small—manifesting a decline of interest in the horse-raising business—there being no competition for the premiums offered.

There were but three entries for the premium on "breeding Mare," and only one for the premium on "Stud Horse."

The Horse "Winthrop Messenger," exhibited by Wadsworth Foster, of Winthrop, is a superior animal, and we cheerfully recommend that the Society's premium be given him, notwithstanding there was no competition. Mr. Truxton Wood's mare, the only one exhibited, is a fine young animal, but having never been put to breeding, in our opinion does not sustain her claim for premium.

A. M. SHAW, Per Order.

Brighton Market——an Improvement.

Mr. Holmes:—Of late I have been enquiring of my neighbors, what good reason can be given for our driving Beef cattle to Brighton? One remarked that an ox that would weigh, say 900 or 1,000, if slaughtered at Augusta, Hallowell, or Gardiner, on the Kennebec, and driven there from the several Counties in the State from which they are generally driven to Brighton—would save to the owner in weight of beef, more than enough to counterbalance any advantage that might be gained by driving to the Brighton market.

While, by driving West, (and driven as they usually are,) he loses 150 lbs. by the time he arrives in Portland—not Boston, or the neighborhood of Brighton. Add to this loss the expense of driving and keeping there until sold, and the loss on a yoke of oxen cannot be less than $25.

Why may not this expense be saved to Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell? Truly it can be, in a great measure, by slaughtering them in our vicinity. If they are proper for barrelling, the barrels and labor can be obtained here as cheap as at Brighton. If Boston or Brighton is the only place where barrelled beef will sell, then send it there. In this way we may send a pair of oxen to Boston, by steamboats, for about $3, instead of $25. Now I propose that some individual, or company commence packing beef as soon as another fall, at fartherest, and take advantage of our proximity to Boston, by means of Steamboats, &c. Why, Sir, if a company were to undertake such an establishment here, with an agent or partner in Boston, all their prime beef might be in the Shambles in Boston, by steam, perfectly good, in 24 hours after being butchered. "No wild project, this," says one near me, who owns a fat yoke of oxen—strange old notion to go to Brighton with your beef. X. Y.

Harvesting Wheat.

Mr. Holmes:—I will communicate through the Farmer, with your consent, the manner in which I harvested my wheat the present season; not because I think it the best, but because much better than the usual mode.

I made a couple of sykes or Scotch cradles, according to the description given in the Farmer, by Mr. Vaughan. I found some difficulty in using them at first; but after some practice, I got the "knack," and with the help of one hand, I cut, and laid very neatly, about twelve bushels sowing of wheat. When well dried, I raked it into small bundles and bound it with single bands, without regard to what scattered, and hauled it into the barn. We then took a couple of rakes,* that I made to rake thin hay with, and raked the whole six acres over in about three hours—pitched it into the rack, and hauled it into the barn loose—with less loss than when harvested with a sickle. I saved by this method about as much money as the bounty amounts to—which is not far from eight dollars—besides much pain in the back. I have also saved much straw, which would have been in the way of mowing the next year, if left on the ground. The ground should be rolled smooth, in order to be raked to advantage with a long rake.

Economy.

Nov. 1837.

N. B. I sent a few lines to you for the Farmer last April. I have not seen any thing of them since. Were they consigned to the devouring element as nothing worth?

We have no recollection of receiving them.—Ed.

* What kind of rakes were they? They were rather singular things, to be sure, but I'll tell ye, friend. The heads 1 1-2 by 2 inches square, and 8 feet long—the teeth were 10 inches long, 1-2 inch in diameter, and set two inches apart in the head. Two shafts, or arms 4 1-2 ft. long, with a piece across the ends, so set in the head that when raised to the breast, the head will be flat, like a horse-rake, on the ground. There you have it, ready to "go ahead" with—no patent.

Farmers must have their Wheat more completely ground.

Mr. Holmes:—For the purpose of shewing the fact of what our wheat was capable of doing when well floured or ground, a very considerable premium was offered by the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, to be awarded to the manufacturer of the best barrel of flour ground at any mill within the county of Kennebec. At the late Cattle Show and Fair, Mr. John Stanley, of Winthrop, made an entry, claiming the premium for a barrel which was ground by him at the mill in Winthrop village. When wheat was one dollar per bushel, it was good business to grind it for a sixteenth, but wheat has risen to nearly two dollars per bushel; farmers therefore ought to have their wheat ground as well again as it was then, for they pay as much again—that is, the sixteenth that they now give is worth as much again when put into the market. I am sensible that they do not get their grinding done any better, if they do as well as they did when wheat was only one dollar per bushel. If that is a fact, then you in reality pay as much again, or double what it is worth to get your wheat ground. Are you contented to pay as much again as you ought for flouring? Let us hear what the adjudging committee say about the barrel of flour manufactured by Mr. Stanley. "Only one entry was made, and that by Mr. John Stanley, of Winthrop. We were informed that it was made from five bushels of Tea wheat, strict measure, from which was manufactured *two hundred thirty-two and a half pounds of excellent flour;* which is one barrel, thirty-six and a half pounds." Now there must have been more or less coarse, which would not answer to go into that barrel of excellent flour—and there must have been also bran or canal, or whatever it is called, which is eatable by man or beast.

We state the account thus—

One bbl. excellent flour, worth	$10 00
Thirty-six and a half pounds, at the same	1 84
Say 20 lbs. of coarse, at $8 per bbl.	81
Bran or canal, probably 40 lbs., worth say $5 per bbl.	1 02
And the coarsest bran, which is worth the grinding, or nearly so,	
	$13 67

Now see what your wheat is worth when a premium of $5,00 is offered for flouring.

The committee farther remark, "a good specimen of what the farmers of our State can do, and your committee are of opinion that the time is not far distant, if not already come, when we shall not be under the necessity of going to New York to mill." What more is wanting but more and better grinding? A Flour-eater.

P. S. If you will divide $13,67 by five, it will shew the worth of that wheat—and it will be found to be $2,73 per bushel.

CONTRAST—Where are the things of olden times?

Mr. Holmes:—Where are the wolves, whose horrid yells assailed our ears, and whose stomachs were gorged with blood and fat of our sheep? Oh, they have gone back. There are not forests enough to screen them.

Where are the large dogs, one or two of which were found at every house;—Sometimes helping to catch a squirrel, or a racoon, but more frequently our sheep? Oh, they are all gone. People are no more apprehensive of Indian depredations. The racoons are caught up, and farmers have pretty good fences, and they are no longer necessary.

Where are the Larks—those beautiful field birds that formerly filled our fields with their shrill voices, and enlivened them by their great activity in rearing their youug? Oh, they are all gone. Perhaps the fields of the West afford them a better repast. They were our largest field birds—somewhat larger than a robin, ash colored—back, bright yellow, with a black heart shape in the centre of the breast. I have not seen one for 30 years.*

Where are the whippoorwills, that used to charm us in summer's eve? Oh, they are all gone, also—or are very scarce. †

Where are the large white wigs so common 50 years ago, which rendered men so majestic in appearance? Oh, they are all out of fashion—but I hope they will come up again soon, as they would match well with the ladies' sleeves of the present day.

Where are the Witches that were so troublesome half a century ago? Oh, they are all gone, they are buried by the good sense and better information of the people. We scorned to believe in them, and they all vanished.

Where are the ghosts and hobgoblins that so much annoyed and disturbed our peace in olden time? Oh, they are all gone.—They had their existence in ignorance and diseased imagination, and

as men were better informed, they all vanished away, and a Cotton Mather or an Abram Cummings would not be able to raise a witch or a spirit in these days.

Where are the *pillions* which were so common in days byegone which made so comfortable a seat for a woman with a child or two on the *hind end* of a good sturdy pacer—the husband on the saddle before, and mayhap a child or two ahead of him on the pommel? Oh, they are all gone. Better husbandry has enabled farmers to ride in carriages, and the improvement of the roads has added to their comfort.

* They are not all dead yet. We heard one whistling not many years since.

† Send us a warm spring, and they'll come back again. ED.

Thrifty Pork.

MR. HOLMES:—As your useful paper is designed to promote the Agricultural interests of Maine, by communicating not only *theoretical*, but *practical* knowledge, I thought the following statement might be of some service to our farmers; at least, it will show that "some things *can* be done as well as others," even in this "*cold country*," where it is said by *some*, that people cannot get a living by farming and stock-raising.

James Stanley, Esq., a neighbor of mine, butchered two pigs on the 27th ult.; one of them when dressed, weighed 315 and the other 255 pounds—they were seven months and 12 days old. These pigs were from a litter of seven, partly of the "Newbury White" breed; Mr. S. owned the sow which brought them.—She was lamed when the pigs were about two weeks old, so that it became necessary to kill her; after which these two pigs were fed upon new milk until they were about four weeks old, after which they had no extra keeping, their food being the skimmed milk from one cow, boiled and raw potatoes and slops from the house, together with a little corn occasionally. These pigs were kept up so as not to range about. The largest one cut more than six inches clear on the shoulders.

This fact shows that if our farmers would take the trouble to get a good breed of swine, and tend them properly, their profits would be more than double to what they generally are. J. T.

Farmington, Dec. 1st, 1837.

OATS AS FOOD.

MR. HOLMES—If you think my cogitations worth anything for the public, you may insert them—otherwise throw them under the table.

1st. What are oats worth, compared with peas, for fattening pork? Answer—Nothing.

2d. Do creatures, of the various kinds, take on flesh according, or in proportion to the richness, or relative value of the food eaten—suited to the animal it is given to?—Will any kind of roots that farmers raise, or apples, fat our pork? Ans.—Not to make it really fat;—but they are all very profitable and valuable to begin with; allowing each swine some corn or barley meal near the time of slaughtering. This will be well if you give peas previous. There is no vegetable we raise that will put a hog to sleep so readily as peas. All farmers would do well to sow a piece of them on purpose to turn their hogs in, as early as they become matured. Swine love them green, as well as farmers. The plat of ground, in order to feed the hogs to advantage, needs to be divided—a few boards, or any light and portable fence may be used, and moved from place to place, as may be desired.

3d. Will the same kind of food fatten swine, that will Horses, Beef Cattle, Sheep, &c.? Ans. No. Some creatures were made to relish and fatten on animal food—some on fish;—some on hay, and oats; the envelope of which, is nearly allied to hay, and that is the greatest part of the oat.—Swine, dogs, cats, &c. will not fatten upon hay, or anything similar; although grass is eaten by swine, and to some extent nourishes them—yet it will not make them fat; but perhaps may come as near to it as oats, most of which is composed of the integument.

4th. If one half the cows that are kept by farmers were butchered, when in a proper state of flesh, and the other half to have as much food given them, as the whole now have, would the farmers lose by this course, on the whole? Ans.—Certainly not. We now see most of our cows, in the spring, poor—their bags about as large as a sheep's should be—in fact, saying to their owners, "you have kept us poorly, and so we shall be obliged to serve you; but we are innocent—are YOU *innocent?*"

5th. Do we take pains enough in ascertaining the value of our cows—their docility—the quantity and quality of their milk, &c.? Ans. Far otherwise. We think a *cow* is a cow;—allow all to be milked together—know not which is best. Now farmers, own the truth—is not this so, with many of you? If it is, this hint may be beneficial to you.

6th. Do we know what our farms are best calculated for,—or what is most for our interest to grow on them,—what kinds of stock are best adapted to them; and do we reflect enough whether our stock may not be improved by crossing with other breeds,—and if we are convinced that it would be beneficial, are we not afraid to be put to any trouble or expense about it? All these questions every one knows how to answer. I hope we shall not any longer "withhold more than is meet;" for if we do, as certain as Sacred Writ is true, it tends to poverty! For one, I intend to think more, and not be afraid of a little trouble and expense, when I know that I shall, in the end, be largely benefitted.

7th. Does a cow with white feet or hoofs uniformly give poor milk? An observing old man, at my elbow, says, "Yes;" (a remark from an aged Englishman, long ago, caused him to notice it,) "but those with red or dark hoofs, give good milk. W.

Agricultural and Mechanic Exhibitions.

There is something exceeding pleasant in perusing the various notices of the liberal manner in which the labor of the farmer has been rewarded the past season in almost every part of our country, as in the success of the agriculturist is found the surest proof of the prosperity of all other classes. In our abundant crops we behold the extinguishment of our debts at home and abroad; the restoration of confidence; the resumption of specie payments; and a return to the days of commercial, manufacturing, and general prosperity which for a few months has been so sadly interrupted. By the labor of the farmer and the mechanic, absolute value is produced from the earth or the raw material; a value not depending on the rate of commercial exchanges, or the will of foreign or domestic bankers, though these may have some influence in determining the rate of value to be put upon them.

The gloom which has overshadowed the interests of the merchant and the manufacturer, has scarcely reached the farmer; thus affording the most conclusive testimony of the seperior advantages of the tiller of the soil, over him whose prosperity is dependent on others, or the caprice of the times. Nothing can show this more clearly than the spirit which has pervaded the numerous meetings of the producing classes, which under the names of agricultural societies, mechanics' institutes, &c., have been held in various parts of the northern and middle states. At these meetings little complaint is heard of hard times, or wailings about the currency. Farmers are not the men who, on their own account, are apt to be indebted to banks; and their suspension or non-suspension, the experience of the present year has demonstrated, does not materially affect their interests. Their dealings are with an incorporation not liable to failure; and the drafts of industry are rarely dishonored at the banks where their deposite are made, and for which ample credit is always given.

The universal sentiment which has pervaded these associations at their annual festivals, has been that of joy at their prosperity, and the success of their labors. The grumblers and the discontented were left at home; or if not, the proof abundance, of full barns, ample reward for labor, and the direct road to health and competence was so apparent, that they were shamed and silenced. The mechanics' fair at Boston was a noble instance of what a few public spirited indiviuals can accomplish, and verily they have had their reward. Their exhibition of the productions of our fields, our looms, and our work-shops, was most honorable to all concerned. More than seventy thousand visitors, and a receipt of twelve thousand dollars, attest the interest taken by the public in such exhibitions. The late fair of the American Institute at N. Y., we learn from those who were present, far exceeded all former ones, splendid and useful as they have been, in the extent, value, elegance, utility and number of the articles presented, as well as in the crowds of visitors that daily thronged the garden at Niblo's, and the spacious rooms of the Institute. We intend to present a more particular account of this exhibition, when the details are published.

If any thing could be wanting in proof of the excellent effect of these meetings of associations, fairs, and institutes, the experience of the present year furnishes the evidence in abundance. Such exhibitions as those of the Boston fair, and the N. Y. Institute, do more to annihilate petty jealousies, and draw closer the bonds of union between the north, the south, and the west, than all the speechifying of the Washington orators, that takes place in a twelve month. The southern planter meets the men who have taken from his hands one-third, of his whole crop of cotton, furnishing market at home and saving much of the expense of transportation. The northern man is brought into contact with the purchaser of his manufactures, and both buyer and seller part with more favorable sentiments, respecting each other than they have entertained, while transacting business with so many interesting indiviuals between. The western man sees in the manufacturing population of the east, and in the cities of that country, a market for the rich produce of his fields, and no longer fears a glut of the market, from the continued influx of beef and flour he sees pouring through every avenue from the fertile west to the ocean. The mechanic surveys the various implements and machines, and gathers hints for the construction of new or the improvement of old ones. Thus all are benefited, and all retire with more enlarged ideas of the capabilities of our country, and the irrepressible energies of its population.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Remedy for the Scours.

MR. TUCKER—Not one of the least advantages to be derived from the GENESEE FARMER, is the readiness with which recipies for the cure of the various diseases, to which farm stock are subject, can be obtained. And although they may not all prove good, I think the information derived from this source fully eqeal to that derived from the common run of country farriers. A short time since I had a horse taken sick with the scours, and before I noticed him, he had become weak, and the disease considerably advanced. I immediately referred to your useful paper, when I found slippery elm tea recommended as a cure for this disease. As this was easily obtained, and of well known qualities, I followed the directions therein given, and had the satisfaction to find that it completely checked the disease; and in a day or two he was able to resume his labors. As this remedy is extremely simple and readily obtained, I would recommend it to those who have horses affected with the disease. Yours, &c., O. P. Q.

Genesee Farmer.

WHITE CORN.—We were not till recently aware that there was a sort of white corn in use in this State, as early as the Canada corn and yielding far better. It has been cultivated many years in Fairfield, and may be had there now.—*Ken. Jour.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The Process of Rumination or chewing the Cud in Cattle explained upon the experiments of M. Flourens.

CONTINUED.

So far the inquiry was easy, and the point to be ascertained simple, as it was only requisite to trace the food, little changed as it is by mastication, and consequently not difficult to be recognized; but the case is very greatly different in the instance of ruminated aliment and the second swallowing. At first, this aliment is more or less softened, and more or less macerated by its remaining in the two first chambers. It is also more or less divided, and more or less chewed by the second mastication, whence it is much more difficult to recognize such altered aliment, and consequently to trace its course thro' the several chambers.

It is obvious, therefore, that there are two modes of determining this question, one by means of some character which may certainly determine ruminated aliment in whatever character it may be found; or in default of such a character, another, by which it can be at once determined what aliment has just entered any of the chambers, and to follow this aliment into each of the chambers the moment it enters. Hitherto all authors seem to be agreed, in the supposition that ruminated aliment carries with it a character distinguishing it from every sort of aliment, and hence the most simple and superficial experiments, all of the same kind, have appeared to be conclusive as to its course through the digestive organs. These experiments consist in making animals eat herbage, hay, and the like, opening them sometimes before and sometimes after rumination, and judging from the appearance of the aliment ruminated or non-ruminated, found in each chamber, the part taken by each in the process of rumination. The results accordingly depend altogether on the supposed certainty of the characters distinguishing ruminated from non-ruminated aliment. If however, we examine the points upon which these experimenters found this distinction, it appears that they consider all aliment which is coarse and bulky non-ruminated, and all which is reduced to a certain state of division or attenuation ruminated. From their going upon characteristics so very vague, it is not difficult to account for the discrepancies into which they have fallen.

Taking the instance of the first two chambers, it appears from the preceding experiments of M. Flourens, that the paunch and the king's-hood almost always contain, together with the coarse and dry aliment, other aliments more or less attenuated or fluid, and according to the particular case observed by each author who follows these vague distinctions, each will form a conclusion contradictory to the others. The paunch, for instance, frequently contains, besides the dry and coarse aliments, other aliments reduced to a certain state of attenuation and division; and Baron Haller, who particularly remarked these comminuted aliments, concluded that ruminated aliment, on being reswallowed, was discharged into the paunch. The king's-hood likewise sometimes contains nothing but coarse aliment, and hence Daubenton and Camper, who have observed this, concluded that the king's-hood only contained non-ruminated aliments; but the king's-hood sometimes contains nothing but thin and fluid aliments; and hence Chabert and Toggia, who had remarked this, concluded that the king's-hood only contained ruminated aliments.

Now it is requisite, first of all, to consider that division or attenuation may not always be produced by rumination, since there are other forces in operation which may attenuate and divide the aliment. Such, for example, is the contractile force of the paunch, more particularly where it crossed by the ridgy folds already described, and grains of oats introduced artificially at first, swell and become soft, so that their interior pulp is as fluid as milk; then they throw off their envelopes, and these are gradually reduced to fragments or *debris*, without the assistance of rumination, that is, of a second mastication, the gullet, in M. Flourens' experiments having been previously tied, to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence. It is therefore obvious, from this alone, that when aliment is found in any of the chambers attenuated or divided, that it may not always have undergone the process of rumination; and hence the previous experiments of Daubenton, Haller, Chabert, Toggia, and others, are all faulty, from the authors not being aware of the attenuating action of the organs, independent of the process of rumination.

From the experiments above detailed it is proved that the food, on being first swallowed, goes into the two first chambers; but it is not proved that it goes immediately into both, and Daubenton and Camper suppose it to pass first into the paunch before going into the king's-hood. None of the experiments previously devised, how varied soever they may be, could solve this question, becanse, in all those experiments it was not immediately during the act of swallowing, but always a certain time after, and therefore subsequent to the possible passage of the aliment from one stomach to another, subsequent, in a word, to the death of the animal, that the experimenter can penetrate to the two chambers to examine them. The impossibility of arriving at any certain conclusion on the old system, suggested to M. Flourens a new manner of experimenting, highly objectionable, however, on the score of cruelty.

It is well known that animals, and even man himself, may survive for a greater or shorter period with artificial openings, either in the stomach or in the intestines, and hence M. Flourens conceived the idea of making such artificial openings in each of the four chambers, so as to be permitted to penetrate into the interior of each of the chambers whenever he chose, and in this way to ascertain the points in question by direct observation.

M. Flourens began by establishing a large artificial opening in the paunch of a sheep, that is to say, he first made an opening through the membranes of the paunch, and then drawing asunder the edges of the wound fixed them by suture to the adjacent parts of the abdomen,—precautions indispensable for preventing the escape or passage into the abdomen of the matter contained in the paunch, whether to bring nothing but the mucous surface of the chamber in contact with the exterior air, or to permit the experimenter to penetrate more easily and more certainly into the cavity.

When he had established the artificial openings in this manner, he waited till the animals began to eat. One ate the same day, and others two or three days after the operation, all not being at first equally affected by it, though some time later, when the primary effects have gone off, the general effects are in all cases nearly the same.—Thus almost all the animals in which an artificial opening is established in any of the stomach chambers except the fourth, eat much more frequently than in their natural state, in consequence of a portion of the food escaping through the opening, and they also, for the same reason, drink a great deal more, but they ruminate less often, and become rapidly lean, seldom surviving many weeks, and often not more than a month.

When a sheep with an established artificial opening begins to eat, in a few seconds a part of the food which it swallows escape by the opening in proportion as it eats and swallows. Besides, upon introducing his finger, and directing it towards the gullet, M. Flourens felt the aliment enter into the paunch, at the instant it was carried thither from the gullet. It is consequently certain that the aliment upon being swallowed the first time, passes directly into the paunch, but the experiments did not determine whether any food also passed into the king's-hood.

M. Flourens established an artificial opening in the king's-hood of another sheep, and when the animal began to eat he observed a portion of the food escape by the opening as it was swallowed, and on introducing his finger by the opening into the king's-hood, he felt it enter into it the instant it was carried thither from the gullet. It thence appears proved, that the aliment, upon being swallowed the first time, passes immediately into the king's-hood as well as into the paunch.

In another sheep, M. Flourens established a double artificial opening, one in the paunch and a second in the king's-hood, and by alternately introducing his finger into each, he felt, as in the two preceding experiments, the food arrive in each of the two chambers. But besides, he observed, even when the animal was neither eating nor ruminating, that the abdomen slightly contracted; and when, during such contractions, he introduced his finger into the paunch, he felt that also contract, and at the same time he could likewise feel a portion of food carried from the paunch forward into the king's-hood. It has been already stated that the paunch is towards the left, and the king's-hood towards the right side of the animal; and M. Flourens proved, that when any substance was introduced into the left artificial opening of the paunch, in a certain time afterwards it came out more or less altered by the right artificial opening in the king's-hood. It has also been already stated that the paunch is paved by membranous ridges into several partitions or pouches. Now, if any substance be put through an artificial opening into the pouch or partition farthest from the king's-hood, this substance will pass gradually and successively into the other partitions in the direction of the king's-hood, till it at length enters into it It is consequently proved, not only that the food, on being first swallowed, goes immediately into the two first chambers, but also that this food can pass from the first to the second chambers directly, without being subjected to the process of rumination. In order to ascertain the peculiar action of the paunch and of the king's-hood, M. Flourens introduced a variety of substances, and among others, he sometimes introduced directly through the artificial openings small living animals, such as frogs, gray lizards, slugs, and earth worms. In every instance these animals speedily died, and their texture was soon altered by the digestive powers of the stomach. Similar experiments made upon rabbits was uniformly followed by the same result, and consequently the popular opinion that small animals being swallowed and remaining alive in the human stomach and causing disorders must be considered untenable. The result of these experiments in explaining rumination will afterwards appear.

Although the establishment of artificial openings in the stomach causes animals to ruminate more seldom, it does not stop rumination, which often takes place in such circumstances several times a-day, and during the process M. Flourens introduced his finger frequently to ascertain what was going on within the chambers. Upon the food being swallowed the second time, he could feel some of it enter immediately from the gullet into the paunch, and also into the king's-hood, as occurred when it was swallowed the first time. But besides this, on separating the edges of the artificial opening he could see a portion of the ruminated aliment go along the cud-duct into the third chamber or manplies; and by means of an artificial opening in the fourth chamber, he was able to follow it thither. It appears certain, therefore, that a portion of the ruminated aliment is returned into the two first chambers, while another portion passes immediately by the cud-duct into the third chamber.

The preceding experiments relate only to solid food; but as authors have all stated the route of liquid aliment or drink to be different in ruminant animals, it became interesting, by the direct evidence obtainable through artificial openings, to ascertain the correctness of their statements. According to Camper, the greater part of any liquid swallowed is conveyed to the maniples or third chamber, while a portion only remains in the paunch. "When animals," says Dr. Bostock, following, Sir E. Home, "that possess a ruminant stomach take in liquids, they are conveyed, in the first instrnce, into the second stomach, where they serve to macerate the food as it passes from the paunch, so as to prepare it for the process of rumination."

When an artificial opening is established in the stomach of any animal, it drinks much oftener than it does in the natural state; and while it is drinking, water is seen issuing from the artificial opening, whether that may be in the first, the second, or the third chamber; and if there be more than one artificial opening, one being in the third chamber, the water is seen issuing from this almost as soon as from the opening in the paunch. It is therefore proved that drink passes in part into the two first chambers as well as into the third and fourth, and that immediately in all the instances.

Reverting to the two facts, that coarse and bulky aliment passes exclusively into the two first chambers, and nothing but attenuated or fluid aliment into the two last, the causes appear to be easily explicable; for as the two last chambers communicate with the first exclusively through the inlet into the maniples, an inlet naturally narrow, as all writers have remarked, and which besides, as M.

Flourens ascertained, in many living animals can become so completely contracted as to exclude every substance which is coarse or of a certain bulk.

It is not more difficult to explain why coarse and bulky food falls always directly into the two first chambers, while attenuated and fluid aliment passes immediately, in part at least, into the two last; for upon opening the paunch and the king's-hood of a living sheep, as was done by M. Flourens, and making it swallow different sorts of aliment, when this aliment is coarse or of a certain bulk it falls partly into the paunch and partly into the king's-hood; while, on the contrary, if the aliment swallowed be attenuated or liquid, it is seen passing immediately, at least in part, into the maniplies, and through the maniplies into the fourth chamber.

Upon examining what takes place in the gullet during the process of each swallowing, it is observed to be dilated by the aliment, and opening when the aliment is coarse and then the morsel is carried through the gullet directly into the paunch or into the king's-hood. On the contrary, when the aliment swallowed is thin or fluid, the gullet remains closed, and in that case the aliment takes the only way open to it, which is thro' the cud-duct into the maniplies, and thence into the fourth chamber, or, to speak more precisely, it follows the groove by which the cud-duct is prolonged into the gullet, forming in the corner of the latter a conduit always open even when the gullet is narrowed or quite shut; consequently this groove of the cud-duct is very inaccurately described by Daubenton as opening or shutting almost like the corners of the human mouth, one corner remaining shut while the other corner is open, whereas it is never shut.—So surely, indeed, is the open or shut state of the gullet the cause of attenuated or fluid aliment being carried along the cud-duct, that whenever even fluid aliment is too much accumulated, or is swallowed too quickly, or encloses a bubble of air, the gullet being dilated thereby opens, and the aliment falls into the two first chambers in the same way as coarser aliment.

There are then two distinct ways of swallowing the one by the gullet, the other by the cud-duct, and the aliment takes the one or the other of those ways according to its bulk and solidity, the open or shut state of the gullet determining into which chambers it can go. It is moreover the aliment itself which determines the opening or shutting of the gullet, as when coarse or bulky it opens the naturally shut gullet, and when attenuated or fluid it leaves the gullet shut and passes through the always open cud-duct.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

Wheat Worm.

We regret very much to find from some of the eastern journals a confirmation of the opinions we had been led to form of the inefficacy of lime for the prevention of the wheat worm. From the confident tone of the Yankee Farmer, and the confidence still reposed in the remedy by that eminent agriculturist, Mr. Coleman, we were in hopes that the failure in this state, had arisen from some defect in the quality of the lime, or in the period of its application. A late number of the Maine Farmer in addition to the testimony of many who have used lime and ashes in that state the present year, contains an able paper on this insect from Mr. Jenne of Peru, in which he says,—"It would be nothing but vanity or obstinacy in any one to speak with much confidence as to any remedy for preventing their attacks. Lime and ashes have been tried in this neighborhood without success, and as to the suggested remedy of smoking our fields with brimstone, I have little faith in the process." Mr. Jenne thinks it possible to dislodge the fly from its lurking place at the roots of the wheat where it takes refuge during the day, by watering the wheat with some liquid, offensive or destructive to them, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration and experiment in those sections where they are the most prevalent. As the larvæ must remain in the ground of the wheat field during the winter, would not late plouging be as effective in their destruction, as some experiments would seem to make it in the case of the wire worm. We are at present inclined to think this the most hopeful method of attacking them.

John Hacke of Reading, Pennsylvania, has announced that he has an infallible mode of destroying the Hessian fly; and a Solomon W. Jewett of Weybridge, Vermont, is equally confident that he has discovered an effectual method of freezing our field from the wheat worm; yet strange as it may seem, neither of these gentlemen, have, to our knowledge, communicated their remedies to the public. We trust there are few farmers in our country possessed of secrets of such importance, that would hesitate a moment in laying them before the public for the benefit of the community. Farmers should be above those feelings that actuate the patentees of pills and panacas, or the ten thousand worthless, or valuable it may be, inventions of the present day: and, whatever useful knowledge they may acquire, or important discoveries in agriculture they may make, all should be early and freely thrown before the public, for the benefit and advantage of all. But if our anticipations from the use of lime, ashes, sulphur, or any of the preventives hitherto recommended should fail, it should only increase our exertions and enlarge our circle of observation and experiment. In attacking the enemies of his crop whether they are animal or vegetable, the farmer should be the last to despond, or despair; to conquer may require time, labor and perseverance; but these, properly directed. will ensure success.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Cider.

Many persons, perhaps, are not aware of the efficacy of black mustard seed, *(Sinapis nigra,)* in preventing the acetic fermentation of cider. About a half pint of the seed put into a barrel of cider, will preserve it as sweet, from the usual time of making cider, in autumn, till the following May, as the day it was put in. The mustard is of very easy culture; a few seeds scattered in some rich vacant spot, will ensure a successive crop—altho' the plant is an annual. The succeeding crops will be perpetuated by the seed which falls to the ground in autumn. But in order to secure the cider from any unpleasant flavor, it is highly important that the vessels be kept free from must. An effectual method of cleaning cider barrels is, by putting into each one about a quart of unslacked lime, after which pour on about four or five gallons of boiling water. Cover the bung-hole with a loose covering, that some of the steam may escape, which will be generated in great quantities, to prevent the barrel from bursting. Shake it up several times, and then rinse it with clean water. It will add also greatly to the quality of the cider, by being separated entirely from all the sediments. This may be done by filtering it through a hair sieve when running from the press, and then to rack it off when it has stood a sufficient length of time to leave any that might remain settle to the bottom.—*Farmers' Cabinet.* A.

THE GRAIN GROWING STATES.—Much is said of the magnitude and importance of the produce of the South, which is estimated at an hundred millions of dollars. Let us look a moment at the agricultural products—to say nothing of the manufactures—of the northern, western and middle states. A Buffalo paper says:—

"In our article a few days since, upon the subject of the flour, we stated the produce of last year, to be, in round numbers, 29 millions of barrels. Assuming 24 millions to be the average annual yield, and supposing that seven-eights of this quantity are raised in the states not considered as planting States, in the whole or in part, and we have 21 million of bbls. which are to be accredited to the grain growing states. Put the price at six dollars—a fair average—and we have an amount of $136,000,000 as the value of a single article of Northern and Western produce."

Sheep.

MR. EDITOR—A year or two ago, that farmer felt himself most fortunate, and trading most rapidly and securely the road to wealth whose farm was most heavily stocked, in proportion to what it would bear, with sheep. I speak, of course of the wool-growing region. The prices which wool then bore, placed the business of producing it, first in the scale of profit, and therefore perhaps it is matter of little surprise, that all whose means enabled it, rushed into it with indiscriminate eagerness. Another turn of the wheel has suddenly, for the time being at least, postrated this lucrative branch of industry in the dust! In the grazing region, the dairy is now the all-absorbing object. Flocks collected with great care, and at uncommon expense, are in many instances, actually crowded off, by their former purchasers, at a moity of their original price.

This is committing a double folly. It is a refusal to profit by the lessons of experience. In the first place, it was sheer folly for those to embark exclusively in wool-growing, who did it at the *sacrifice* of any other *good* business in which they were then engaged, or who entered into unprepared—perhaps unacquainted with it. The man who, for example, had a well regulated dairy establishment, and whose farm was stocked with valuable cows,—or he whose barns and other fixtures were constructed in reference to grazing and stall feeding,—or, the man whose preparations had been made for the mixed husbandry of the country;—and who suddenly abandoned it all—left pursuits with which he was *acquainted*—tore down and built anew—and upset the calculations of years to embark in a new business, because that busines incidentally held out a greater prospect of temporary profit, certainly acted with a want of discretion which deserves no milder epithet than 'folly.' And in the second place, having *once* engaged in wool-growing, having collected flocks, made the requisite arrangements for taking care of them, and required a degree of skill in their management, it is *now* equally absurd and injudicious, because something else holds out greater present inducements, to desert it, at the sacrifice which under such circumstances is always inevitable. In the language of the trite old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

Every department of industry has its ups and downs. When any one branch, from being overdone, or from other causes, ceases to be profitable the very abandonment of it which the discovery of this fact produces, brings it in due course of time (when the general desertion causes a scarcity of the article,) again to the summit. It is an inevitable consequence. The question simply is, then, "is it better by remaining stationary, to *take our turn* in being at the *top*, or to be, like the squirrel in his wheel, ever pursuing, and *ever below*, in these continual gyrations?" But wool-growing has not got, unless my observation has led me to form strangely erroneous conclusions, to go through the slow process of resuscitation from the depression consequent on over action. The business *has not been overdone.* I will advert to this more particularly hereafter.

What is there, now let me ask, (and I should be happy to see my opinions controverted, if they are wrong,) to discourage the steady and systematic wool-grower? True, there is no present demand for his product, but there *must be* a demand for it, or we must learn to dispense with woolens—a thing not likely to occur soon, I think, in *our* climate! Experience has shown that we can manufacture in this country, in ordinary times, with profit. If this were not the case, we should hardly find the capital of a people so justly celebrated for thrift and economy, as our N. England neighbors invested those noble manufacturing establisments, which give life and animation to so many of their cities. Experience has also shown that in supplying these establishments with the raw material our wool-growers can compete with those of Germany, and still receive *vast* profits. How can the fact be otherwise, when our sheep-master can grow as much (and as *good*) wool to one acre of land as his German competitor,—and when that land can be purchased by the American, tithe of what it costs the German; The difference in the price of labor is hardly to be taken into account, so little, camparatively speaking, is required in the management of sheep. Yet the German ships wool across the Alantic—pays a heavy American duty—and after all those deductions, sells his wool at a profit, which leads him to set a five hundred per cent higher value on his sheep than the American. At the Royal flocks of Stolpen, Reunersdorf, Lohue, etc., and in private flocks of equal celebrity, the first grade of sheep are valued at from fifty to seventy-five dollars a head! The profits of the American grower must be *treble* that of the German, yet the German is satisfied, or he would not send his wool here.

If the positions I have assumed are correct, it follows I think conclusively, that the business must be a good one, the moment that our pecuniary embarresments pass by, and our manufactories are enabled to resume operations. He who thinks that day is *very* remote, knows little ener-

gies and resources of the American people. The business, *moreover*, must always continue good, until overdone by ourselves. That this has not yet occurred, I have already stated. It is shown by the fact that on the years in which the greatest clips have been taken, (1835, '36, and '37,) they did not meet our home demand, and large quantities were imported. And the very folly I complained of in the beginning of this paper,—the abandonment of the business by the multitudes who have not steadiness and energy to withstand one hour of adversity, will put still farther off the time when it *can* be overdone. The full rise in prices of wool may not immediately follow the revival of trade, as the amount which accumulates in the interim may oversteck the market, and of consequence, place the game in the hands of the buyer. But this will be only temporary. *Wants* are also accumulating; The *wardrope* has not escaped, in those curtailments of personal expenses, which the times have rendered *convenient*, if not necessary, at the hands of almost overy one!

I will close my somewhat extended remarks, by saying to my brother wool growers, "be of good cheer." The time is soon coming when those who are so eager to desert a ship which they fancy to be sinking, will be back to beg re-admission. Of course they will expect to *pay* for the privilege!

SOUTH-HILL.

[*Genesee Farmer.*

Experiment in freezing Wheat.

MR. TUCKER—I perceive in the Genesee Farmer, of the present month, some hints on the subject of freezing wheat to sow in the spring. Three years ago the coming winter, I was told that, to take wheat and soak and freeze it, and sow it early would be better than to sow spring wheat. I put three bushels into warm water and let it stand one night, and then put the wheat in an open loft and spread it about two inches thick and left it till spring. I sowed it early in April; it came up and grew well, but not one head appeared. I am of opinion that it must be frozen after it is sprouted or it will not come to maturity the first year. I purpose trying a small quantity this winter, by mixing it with fine sand and letting it freeze, and keeping it frozen until I am about to sow it. —*Ib.*

Summary.

CONGRESS.—At the opening of the session, there were present in the Senate 37 members, in the House 163. Mr. E. Whittlesey was for fixing on Tuesday for appointing the standing Committees. Mr. Cushman proposed Thursday, that the Speaker might have time to make out his list. Mr. W. contended that it was unnecessary to allow any time for that purpose, as the Speaker was well acquainted with all the members; and he hinted that the only object of the postponement to Thursday, was to adjourn from that day to Monday next, so as to allow the members time to *gossip* about the city for a week, at the public expense without doing any business. He proposed to *begin* the session by telling the truth; and the truth was, that the business of the House for several years past been neglected and unnecessarily delayed. He pointed to the 800 bills left on the calendar of the House at the end of the last Congress, as an evidence of the delay and neglect, and of its oppressive effects upon public and private interests. He hoped the false excuse of *want of time*, would never again be urged for the neglect of our business. The people were tired of *that* excuse.

Mr. Cushman withdrew his motion.

Some resolutions of inquiry were offered, and the House adjourned.

The following resolutions were passed by the recent Bank Convention of eighteen of the States, held at New York:

Resolved, That this Convention entertains a deep anxiety and a firm determination to accomplish the resumption of specie payment at the earliest period when it can be permanently practicable.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the present circumstances of the country are such as not to make it expedient or prudent to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments.

Resolved, That when the Convention terminates its present session it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the second Wednesday of April next, for the purpose of then considering, and, if practicable, determining upon the day when specie payments may be resumed.

Resolved, That this Convention strongly recommend to all the Banks in the U. S. to continue by proper measures to prepare themselves for a return to specie payments within the shortest practicable period after the next meeting of the convention.

Resolved, That the Banks in those States which are not now represented be earnestly requested to send delegates to the adjourned meeting of this Convention; and that the several delegates from all the States be desired to procure all such information in regard to the condition of the Bank in their respective States, as may be attainable.

Hydrophobia.—A paper printed in the East Indies relates that a case of hydrophobia occurred sometime since in Ceylon; which was cured by bleeding. A person three weeks after he had been bitten by a mad dog, discovered symptoms of hydrophobia. He was bled 40 oz. The symptoms of madness abated in proportion as the blood was taken away, and he called for water which he could not before endure the sight of. After the vein was stopped, the patient was put to bed and slept for several hours, but soon after awakening, the symptoms returned to a certain degree. He was bled for a second time, though not so profusely as at first, and was finally completely restored, as it is believed, through this process.—*Orion.*

LOWER CANADA.

At a late hour this morning we received lettters from Montreal, and the Montreal papers of Monday morning.

The detachment under Col. Gore entered St. Denis early on Saturday morning—marched thence to St. Charles on Sunday—and was to proceed on Monday to St. Hyacinthe, in pursuit of Messrs. Nelson and Papineau, were supposed to have fled in that direction. St. Charles and the other villages on the Chambly river are to be occupied by bodies of the troops until farther orders.

Thus it appears that there is no truth whatever in the reports from Vermont of new gatherings of the insurgents since the affair of St. Charles, and their subsequent occupation of that village.

The House of Dr. Nelson, and those from which the troops were fired on, have been burned.

The Courier thus sums up the doings of the eight proceeding days:—

Thus, within the short space of eight days, have forty-five miles in extent of the most populous and wealthy portions of this district been traversed in arms by her majesty's troops, in vindication of the outraged laws of the country, and the rebels who had compelled the deluded peasantry to take arms againts their lawful sovereign, completely put to flight. A large reward, we understand, is offered for their delivery into the hands of government.

On the 29th ultimo Lord Gosford issued his proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the province, and especially to the misguided population on and near the Richelieu (or Chambly) river, urging them to return to their allegiance, and calling upon all loyal subjects of her majesty to be at all times prepared to maintain the authority of the sovereign and counteract the rebellious designs of the disaffected.

In addition to the arrests we have already mentioned, we learn that Dr. P. A. Doroin, M. P. P. for Champlain, and a man named Louis Moge, were arrested at St. Ours, and arrived in Montreal on Saturday evening.

There was nothing new from Grand Brule.

One of the murderers of Mr. Chartrand, (see Com. Adv. of Thursday,) has been arrested, and confessed his crime. His name is Longlois. It appears that Chartrand was made prisoner by a body of about a dozen men, of whom he, Langlois, was one, that they dragged him to a schoolhouse near, and after a few moments' mock-trial sentenced him to death as a spy, though he had left St. Johns on private business.

Five of their number accordingly shot him on the spot. At the first discharged he received three wounds, but was not killed: and another of the party then stepped up and shot him dead. Langlois was induced to come in and make confession, by the influence of the priest, to whom he confessed his crime.

The Hon. James Baxter, of Stanstead, committed suicide on last Saturday week, in a fit of despondency, to which he had been for some time subject. He was a native of Vermont, but resident for several years in Canada, and a member of the Legislative Council.—*N. Y. Com.*

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Thursday evening brings us the intelligence, that the capital city of Upper Canada (Toronto) has been attacked and taken by the patriots. The letter giving the account published in the Buffalo Advertiser was written to David M. Day of that place, and the Advertiser states that the news has been confirmed by a letter from the Cashier of one of the Banks in Toronto to a friend in Buffalo. The revolution in the Canadas is now assuming a most serious aspect.

Latest from Lower Canada—Martial Law declared.—Our accounts from the theatre of war are up to Monday morning, Dec. 11. Lord Gosford has proclaimed martial law in the district of Montreal. Four thousand dollars have been offered for the arrest of Papineau, and two thonsand dollars for T. S. Brown.

The St. Albans Republican says,—"Families from Canada are flying in consternation from the seat of war, and are settling down among us. The men, both Loyalists and Patriots, seem resolved to stay and abide the issue. The roads in every direction are guarded, and the first salutation a traveller to the Province meets with is "stand."

We have been favored with the perusal of a French administration paper published at Montreal, entitled *Le Populaire*, and bearing date Dec. 7th. It confirms the reports which have been current, of the rewards offered for the apprehension of Papineau and his accomplices. The *Papulaire* contains the following advertisement:—

REWARDS OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF THE TRAITORS.

A thousand louis or twenty-four thousand francs for LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU, Speaker of the Chamber of Assembly, resident latterly at Montreal.

Five hundred louis or twelve thousand francs for every one of the persons named below;—

Then follows a list comprising the names of Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Thomas Storrow Brown, merchant, lately of Montreal, who has taken the title of General of the insurgent forces; E. B. O'Callaghan, editor of the *Vindicator*, member of Parliament; Louis Perrault, proprietor and printer of the Vindicator; and some dozen other names of the principal patriots.—*Boston Atlas.*

From Texas.—The New Orleans Commercial Herald gives a deplorable account of the condition of Texas, communicated by a gentleman recently from Houston. "The army, it says, is being disbanded, and will shortly be wholly so—that bands of discharged soldiers are roaming over the country, without employment or the means of obtaining subsistence—that in the event of an erruption of the Indians or Mexicans, the country must depend on individual enterprise for its defence; and that all regular communication with the interior had been cut off, in consequence of the want of money to pay mail contractors. The health of the President, though slowly improving, was still very delicate. Gen. Lamar arrived at Houston the evening our informant left."

SENATORIAL VOTES. The Governor and Council have examined the returns and there appear to be 14 Democrats and 10 Whigs elected, viz:—

Cumberland 4, York 3, Oxford 2, Waldo 2, Penobscot 2, Hancock 1—*Democrats*; Lincoln, 4, Somerset 2, Kennebec 3, Hancock and Washington 1—*Whigs.* In the Eastern District, no choice.

MURDER. A man by the name of Mattox was found dead in Union, Maine, on the morning of Monday last, supposed to have been murdered by his brother. We are informed that they spent their neighborhood, and started for home in company.—It is supposed the murder was the result of a quarrel for a bottle of rum, which the deceased had in his possession when he started from the shop.—*Thomaston Record.*

The annual manufacture of timber upon three

great rivers, the Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot, exceeds 275 millions of feet; and upon the other numerous streams in Maine, the Saco, Machias, Schoodic, &c. it may be safely estimated at 125 millions of feet.

The Alton Observer.—Intimation has been given from several different quarters, of persons who are willing to go to Alton, and take charge of the Observer. The Zion's Herald states that a clergyman of Boston is ready for this service.

Impotred Grain.—These importations, which place us in such a disadvantageous position with regard to the rest of the commercial world, appear to be about to re-commence. The New York Journal of Commerce states that the next packet from Liverpool is chiefly loaded with wheat. We saw an article from a Baltimore paper a few days since, stating that two or three Russian ships, loaded with rye, are daily expected at that city. Other importations may be expected to follow, and will follow, if prices keep up, as the crops in England, and throughout Europe, are generally abundant, and all kinds of grain can be bought cheaper than in this country. The importations of rye and corn are wholly induced by the infamous *grain distilleries*, which contribute more than all other causes to enhance the price of bread stuffs, and which should be *suppressed by law*, as the most excrable nuisances ever tolerated in a civilized country.

A Match for the Kentucky Giant.—The Maysville Monitor, mentions a young lady named Browning, residing in Fleming Couuty, Ky., just 17 years of age, who measures seven feet in height. Porter, the Giant, is said to stand seven feet and five inches in his stocking feet.

MARRIED,

In Augusta, Mr. William P. Fowler to Miss Fanny W. Russell.

In Waldoboro', Mr. Jacob Cushman, of Hallowell, to Miss Sophia Cushman. Mr. Charles Weld, 2d, to Miss Mary Ann Lash.

In Brunswick, Peleg W. Chandler, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Martha Ann Bush, daughter of Professor Cleaveland of Bowdoin College.

In Canton, Mr. Alvardo Hayford to Miss Betsey Fuller.

In Turner, Mr. Jonathan C. Phillips to Miss Mary P. Caswell.

In Minot, Mr. Samuel P. Niles to Miss Sylvina Harlow. Mr. Horatio Thompson to Miss Jane Harlow.

DIED,

In this town, 7th inst. Hannah Frances, daughter of Mr. Wm. L. Todd, aged 10 months.

In Winthrop, on Wednesday last, John May, Esq. aged about 70.

In Augusta, Mrs. Catharine, wife of Benj. Chase, aged 74.

In Readfield, Nov. 29, Mr. John Jewett, aged about 95. He was one of the first settlers of R.

In Parkman. Mr. Shubael M. Fisk, aged 25.

In New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Shadrach Standish, aged 92, a lineal descendant of the renowned Miles Standish.

In Clarksville, Tenn. Capt. John Gage, of Monroe, Me.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 4, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 950 Beef Cattle, 400 Stores, 3500 Sheep and 950 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle. We quote extra at $7; first quality 6 25 a 6 75; second quality 5 50 a 6; third quality 4 25 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess 5 25; No. 1, 5; No. 2, 4 50.

Stores—Yearlings $8 a 10; two year old 15 a 20; three year old 20 a 28.

Sheep—Lots were purchased at 1 55, 1 67, 1 88, 2, 2 17, 2 33 and 2 75.

Swine—Lots to peddle taken at 7 and 7 1-4 for sows and 8 a 8 1-4 for Barrows; at retail, 8 a 9 for sows and 9 a 10 for barrows.

NOTICE TO PORK GROWERS.

The public are informed that I intend to keep my imported Bedford BOAR for the accommodation of those who wish to improve their breed of Hogs.

Terms $1,00. J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Nov. 30, 1837. 43

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

For sale by the subscriber, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, or the assortment so complete.—Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines—a superior assortment, of finest kinds—and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias. Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.—Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

Address by Mail, Post paid.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Oct. 1, 1837. 36

WANTED,

In payment for the Farmer—CORN, WHEAT and RYE. It may be left with the Editor, Dr. Holmes, of Winthrop, or at this office.

Dec. 8, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

Persons appointed by the Ken. Co. Ag. Society to examine the claims of competitors for premiums on Crops and award premiums thereon, are requested to meet at the office of Sam'l P. Benson, Esq. in Winthrop Village, on Saturday the 23d inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of attending to the duty of their office. Competitors will attend to establish their claims. Per order of the Trustees.

Dec. 8, 1837.

STRAW CUTTERS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently modified his Straw Cutter and so modified it that he can afford it for the low price of $2,50. It has a single knife and operates with a brake or lever, and he feels satisfied that for the above price no machine can be obtained that will cut so much straw with the same small amount of power. Orders, post paid, directed to the subscriber at Wayne Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH C. GREENE.

Fayette, Dec. 6, 1837. 44

HALLOWELL HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken the above spacious and well known House, where he will be happy to receive both acquaintances and strangers, and will use every exertion to gratify the wishes and make their stay comfortable.

Twelve or fifteen members of the Legislature can be accommodated with board and elegant rooms at the same prices as at Augusta, and conveyed to and from the State House free of expense.

B. HODGES.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1837. 40

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

Hallowell, Oct. 7, 1837. 35.

MARROWFAT PEAS, SEED CORN, &c. WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

500 bushels Dwarf field Marrowfat Peas; 20 do. early Washington do.; 10 do. Blue Imperial do.; 5 do. White Cranberry Beans; 3 do. Red do. do.; 1 do. yellow six weeks Beans; 50 bushels Golden Straw, or the Malaga Wheat; 20 bushels good early Canada Corn—for which cash will be paid at my Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Oct. 25, 1837. 38

WOOL----WOOL.

CASH and a fair price paid for FLEECE WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, by the subscriber, at the old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

July 11, 1837. 23tf

DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

T. B. MERRICK has just received a large supply of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Linseed and Sperm Oil, which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Oct. 20, 1837. 37

WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by

A. F. PALMER & Co.

No. 3, Kennebec Row.

Hallowell, June 22, 1837. f20c16.

THRASHING, SEPARATING, & WINNOWING MACHINE.

The subscribers would respectfully give notice to the Farmers of the United States, that their Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, is now in successful operation, both in Maine and Massachusetts. The Machine performs the different operations of Thrashing out the grain, separating it from the straw, and winnowing it from the chaff, in the most natural and perfect manner. It is cheap, simple, and durable, and not liable to get out of repair.

It occupies a space eight feet long, and two feet four inches wide. The Thresher is of the usual height. The Machine handles all kinds of grain equally well, both mowed and reaped. It may be propelled by Horse, Steam, or Water Power. Any further information respecting the above Machine, will readily be furnished, on addressing J. A. or H. A. PITTS, *Winthrop, Maine.* Should any one be doubtful about the power and utility of the above Machine, they are respectfully requested to read the following statements, from some of the best and most respectable farmers of Massachusetts.

JOHN A. PITTS.
HIRAM A. PITTS.

I hereby certify that I have had Pitts' Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, in operation at my barn. The above Machine was put in operation 25 minutes past 12, M., and 15 minutes before 6 o'clock, the Machine had thrashed and winnowed, in a most perfect manner, and to my entire satisfaction, one hundred and six bushels of Oats. The Machine was propelled by Pitts' Portable two-horse Power. Jonathan Whitcomb.

Stow, Oct. 9, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have had Pitts' Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, in operation at my stable. The Machine was put in operation 15 minutes before 8, A. M., and thrashed one hour at a pull:—1st hour, 32 1-2 bushels; 2d hour, 34 1-2 bushels; 3d hour, 39 bushels; stopping for dinner at 12 o'clock, having thrashed and winnowed, in a most perfect manner, and to my entire satisfaction, one hundred and six bushels of oats in three hours. Samuel B. Thomas.

Worcester Temperance Exchange, Oct. 14, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have employed Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Winnowing Grain. It performed the work in the most perfect and expeditious manner, as follows: two hundred seven and a half bushels of Oats in four hours and thirty-four minutes: seventeeen bushels of Wheat in forty-three minutes; fifty-one and a half bushels of Rye in one hour and twenty-seven minutes. I further certify that fifty-two bushels of the above Oats were thrashed in one hour. I cheerfully recommend the above Machine to the notice of Farmers. Elias Hull.

Millbury, Oct. 17, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have had Pitts' Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, to thresh a lot of Oats at my barn. The Machine was put in operation on the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and run and threshed as follows: 1st, one hour and eight minutes, 56 bushels; 2d, one hour, 44 bushels; 3d, one hour, 49 bushels; 4th, one hour, 43 1-2 bushels; 5th, thirty-three minutes, 24 1-2 bushels;—threshing and winnowing, in four hours and forty-one minutes, two hundred and seventeen bushels. The work was performed in a very handsome manner and to my entire satisfaction. No grain was found passing off with the straw, or scattered out from any part of the Machine, where it should not. I cheerfully reccommend the above machine to the notice of grain growers, and doubt not it will more than realize their most sanguine expectations. Josiah Woodward.

Millbury, Oct. 20, 1837. 42

LIME---LIME.

The subscriber having made arrangements with a *Manufacturer* and *Dealer* for a *permanent* and constant supply of the above article, can and *will* sell in *any* quantity *lower* than can be purchased on the Kennebec.

N. B. *His Lime* will be of the *Lincolnville white, Camden Canal* (a new and much approved Brand) and *Thomaston* (Blackington Rock) Brands; and in *all* cases *new* and in *good* order direct from the kilns.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Hallowell, Oct. 21, 1837. 37

FRESH DRUGS.

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchant's Row, has just received a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Sept. 8, 1837. 25

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50,000 true *Morus Multicaulis*—or the true *Chinese Mulberry* trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine. The trees will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Companies are invited to apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1837.

GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Grave Stone Factory, at the corner of Winthrop and Water streets, Hallowell,—where he has on hand an elegant lot of White Marble, from the Dover quarry, New York. All who wish to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased Friends, are respectfully invited to call and examine—they can be furnished (for a few months) with as good work as can be had in the State, for two-thirds usual prices. GEO. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837. 41

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LEVERETT LORD, No. 3, Mechanics' Row, has just received his fall and winter supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions. Men's and Boy's Thick Boots, a superior article, and just the kind, —warranted for the season. Ladies' and gentlemen's Rubbers;—Lasts—Boot Trees—Blacking—Shoe Findings, &c.

☞ Custom work done as usual, at short notice.

Hallowell, Nov. 27, 1837.

MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.

We have been induced by letters from various parts of the State to issue proposals for publishing a Daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The session will be one of unusual interest, the parties being nearly balanced in strength, though the Whigs will unquestionably have the ascendancy in the State government.

It is well understood, we believe, that a daily paper for the session only, has not generally paid the expenses of publication. The price was put too low in the first place, and it has not been easy to raise it and satisfy the public. We began a small daily in 1832 at $1 for the session. Finding in subsequent years that we lost money by it, we tried a Tri-weekly. This also paid but poorly, as we were obliged to keep the same number of reporters, and print about the same quantity of matter without any of the advertising profits which sustain daily papers in large towns. Last year the times were so hard that we published only the weekly. But something more is now expected, and we have therefore issued proposals for a Daily paper at $1 50 in advance for the session. This will in reality be no higher than our original price, as the sessions are now about 50 per cent longer than they were seven years ago.

Those who are already subscribers to the weekly and continue to take it while taking the Daily will be charged $1 25.

Any person obtaining seven subsribers and paying for them, will be entitled to one paper extra for his compensation, and for a greater number will be allowed in the same ratio.

We wish the list of names sent to us by mail or otherwise on or before the middle of December, that we may know whether we have subscribers enough to justify us in puslishing a Daily; for if we do not, we shall issue a Try-weekly.

The lists of subscribers may be sent to us in single letters, and the pay forwarded by members of the Legislature when they come to the seat of Government.

We shall have pretty full, and we hope accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, in both Houses; and also an abstract of the daily proceedings of Congress. LUTHER SEVERANCE.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1837.

NOTICE.

Three or four Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply to BENJ. EMMONS, Hallowell.

TO LET—a part of a Dwelling House to accommodate a small family. *Nov.* 30. 43.

GLASS.

40 Boxes 7 by 9 Waterford GLASS just received and for sale by T. B. MERRICK.

Hallowell, Nov. 28, 1837. 43

GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

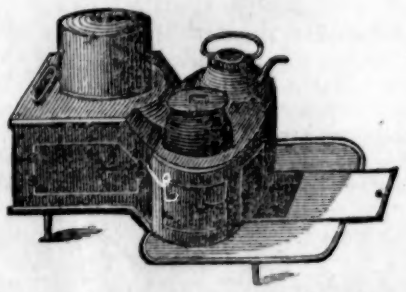
Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837. 43

S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH AND BOILER DOORS.



Being as extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are—

STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES AND JAMES' IMPROVED COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's *COAL STOVES* and *GRATES.*

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwellings, Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper *FUNNEL* and TIN WARE manufactured to order and constantly on hand.

☞ All which will be sold for cash or approved credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. *Oct.* 27, 1837.—tf-38

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY AGE.

The publishers of the Age proposes to issue a Daily Paper during the next session of the Legislature, (provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured,) to contain a report of the proceedings and debates in both branches, together with the news of the day, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and the usual quantity of editorial matter.

The price of the Daily Age will be $1,50 for the session, and to those of our regular subscribers who do not discontinue the weekly paper, $1,25.

Any person procuring six subscribers and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

We earnestly desire that the names of all subscribers may be forwarded as early as the 25 of December. The price of all subscriptions from abroad must be paid by the first of January, or some person known to us, become responsible therefor.

*** In case sufficient encouragement is not afforded for a daily paper, we will publish one three times a week, at $1 for the session, or seven copies for $6, provided subscribers enough can be obtained to pay the necessary expenses. If any shall forward money for the daily, and a thrice weekly paper only should be published, the latter will be forwarded and the balance of the money returned by the Representatives from the several towns.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1837.

WANTED,

At the HALLOWELL HOUSE three Girls.—One who is acquainted with cooking, will receive a liberal compensation. 43

Nov. 29, 1837.

GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

For the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds,

Is undoubtedly superior to any other article heretofore offered to the public; as it has never failed of giving relief in any one case, where it has been taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort are well known in this vicinity, and its qualities highly approved by the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, a few Certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with those diseases for which it is designed.

This may certify that I, a citizen of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, have made use of a portion of Sears' Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by T. B. Merrick and H. Fuller, perhaps, one half of a viol, and do say that it is decidedly superior to any other medicine I have ever made use of, (and the kinds are many I have used) for a cough. It has cured me of a cough I have had for some time, also a little child of mine who had been for some time past, severely afflicted with a cough is completely cured by making use of the same, so that from a good opinion of my own, and in accordance with the above trial, I am prepared to recommend its good qualities to any who may be suffering under the above complaint. Stillman Thorp.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1837.

This certifies that during last winter I was very much troubled by a cough and obstructions in breathing, occasioned by a cold which I caught at a fire at the foot of Winthrop street last winter, and was entirely cured by two or 3 spoonfuls of Sears' Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by T. B. Merrick and H. Fuller, and will take this opportunity of recommending it to all who are so troubled. L. H. Nichols.

Hallowell, May 17, 1837.

On the inside wrapper are to be found many remarkable instances of cure, in addition to the above.

Directions.—Keep the bottle closely stopped.—Before using, let it be well shaken.

An adult may take a tea-spoonful morning and evening, and half a tea-spoonful at noon—Children from 10 to 12, half—those from 5 to 7, one fourth, and those from 2 to 3 years of age, about one eighth that quantity. It can be taken in sugar, molasses, or honey, or taken clear. If the bowels are costive, take small doses of Castor Oil or manna and senna. Let the diet be light and nutritive, and the exercise (if the patient can bear it) frequent but moderate.

A few do se are generally sufficient to cure a common cold. If seasonable application be made to this Vegetable Pulmonary Syrup of Liverwort, and the above directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

In the most distressing and violent cases of Asthma and Phthisic, from one and a half to two tea-spoonfuls repeated, if necessary, once in fifty minutes, will seldom fail of giving immediate or complete relief. Patients of a weak constitution may begin with less doses than above directed, and gradually increase them; and some may find it necessary to take more than the quantity above stated.

The direction to every genuine Bottle is signed by H. Fuller, and his name stamped in the seal. The outside label will be signed by T. B. MERRICK, Hallowell, to whom all orders must be directed.

B. T. CURRIER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Would inform the citizens of Hallowell and vicinity, that he intends remaining at the NORRIS HOUSE, so called, on Second street, during the winter, where he will at all times hold himself in readiness to perform every necessary operation for the improvement and preservation of the human teeth, by filling with gold, silver or tin; and he will insert the Incorruptible Porcelain Teeth with little or no pain attending the operation.

He has lately received a new supply of Stockton's premium teeth, which are the best artificial teeth now inserted.

B. T. C. has the honor to refer to Drs. Neal and Theobald, of Gardiner; Drs. Putnam and Prescott, of Bath; and Drs. Lincoln and Cushman, of Brunswick, where for some months past he has practiced with success in his profession.

Nov. 25, 1837. 42